The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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LAND OF THE SOUTH.

Land of the South!—imperial Land!—
How proud thy mountains rise!—
How sweetly thy scenes on every hand!
How fair thy covering skies!
But not for these,—oh, not for these,
I love thy fields to roam,—
Thou hast a dearer spell to me,—
Thou art my native home!

Thy rivers roll their liquid wealth;
Unequalled to the sea,—
Thy hills and valleys bloom with health,
And green with verdure be!
But, not for thy proud ocean streams,
Not for thine azure dome,—
Sweet, Sunny South!—I cling to thee,—
Thou art my native home!

I've stood beneath Italia's clime
Beloved of tale and song,
On Helvyn's hills proud and sublime,
Where nature's wonders throng;
By Tempe's classic sunlit streams,
Where Gods, of old, did roam,—
But ne'er have found so fair a land
As thou—my native home!

And thou hast prouder glories too,
Than nature ever gave,—
Peace sheds o'er thee, her genial dew,
And freedom's pinions wave,—
Fair science flings her pearls around,
Religion lifts her flome,—
These, these endear thee, to my heart,—
My own, loved native home!

And "heaven's best gift to man,' is thine,
God bless thy rosy girls!—
Like sylvan flowers, they sweetly shine,—
Their hearts are pure as pearls!
And grace and goodness circle them,
Where their footsteps roam,—
How can I then, whilst loving them,
Not love my native home!

Land of the South!—imperial land!
Then here's a health to thee,—
Long as thy mountain barriers stand,
May'st thou be blest and free!
May dark dissension's banner ne'er
Wave o'er thy fertile loam,—
But should it come, there's one will die,
To save his native home!

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A California poet has bought a mule, and a brother poet chronicles it as a remarkable instance of self-possession.

A little boy heard his mother tell of eighteen head of cattle being burnt the other night. "Wern't their tails burnt also?" inquired the verdant youth.

"Patrick," said the priest, "how much did you steal?" "Well, I may as well confess to your riverence the whole stack, for I am going after the rest to-night."

"If I save ten cents a day from my drinks," ruminated old Rednose, "it will be $36 50 a year, and in fifty years it will be $1,825, and then I can marry Mary, Dear Mary!"

A fish farmer in Illinois gets seventy-five cents per pound for his trout; thus a small string of fish will bring as much as a sheep, and they require neither grain, hay nor stabling.

A prominent public office in Nashville has this notice posted up: "Don't open this door;" under which some wag wrote the query, "Why?" and another responded, "Because, d—n it, you can't; its locked."

A little boy a few days ago undertook to see if he could lift himself by hanging on a mule's tail. He found out all about it, and the doctors think the skin on his forehead will grow up, but will leave a bad scar.

He unblushingly admits that it was one of the most ecstatic moments of his life when the doctor laid his hand upon his shoulder, and sadly whispered, "Her voice is irretrievably gone. She will never speak again."

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The subjoined letter of Hon. J. P. Root for many years Minister from the United States to Cuba on the subject of Cuban independence, will well repay a careful perusal. This subject had a spasmodic effort made in its behalf in our city some months ago, and then quieted down and has, apparently, nearly passed out of the minds of our people who are really the most deeply interested in the establishment of Cuban Independence.

So long as that Island remains under Spanish rule slavery will continue to exist, and so long as any portion of the colored race is held in slavery on any part of God's green earth—and more especially so near our shores as Cuba—just so long will our people suffer proscription and be regarded as an inferior race.

We hope that renewed efforts will be put forth by the colored people of the country to induce Congress to pass Senator Carpenter's resolutions recognizihg the independence of Cuba.

Meetings should be held in every town, hamlet and city, by our people, and in no uncertain sounds should we indicate our desire to see Cuba free:

"Why lingers on the part of the United States a recognition of the Independence of Cuba? This question for several years has been asked by lovers of freedom and republicanism in all parts of the world and yet no satisfactory answer has been given.

Is it because the people of this nation are not in favor of Cuban Independence? Surely not; for no one well acquainted with the honest sentiments of the intelligent masses can fail to know that nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand are in favor of freedom of struggling Cuba.

Is it because the Spanish-American element of North and South America—an element it would be well, in every point of view, commercial and otherwise, for us to cultivate—is unfriendly to the independence of Cuba? To the personal knowledge of the writer, the Spanish—Americars of North, Central, or South America are enthusiastically in favor of the Cuban cause, and are praying that the Great Republic of the North may demonstrate that she has real as well as theoretical sympathy for republicanism as against tyranny, and that she may delay no longer in giving an emphatic proof thereof.

Is it because the native inhabitants of Cuba, her strong men, her statesmen, patriots, men of letters, influence, and wealth (before their property was confiscated) are in favor of the continued control of Spain in Cuba? Nothing can be further from the truth. Aside from the noble band of unconquered and unconquerable heroes, who have been for years, and are to-day, successfully holding their own in their desperate battles for freedom on the island of Cuba, could the honest sentiments of the natives of Cuba be safely expressed, it would be found that more than nineteen twentieths of them would favor Cuban independence. Of the truth of this no one well posted can doubt.

Is it because of our delicate regard for international law? The history of civilized nations does not furnish any solid reason for a refusal to recognize the independence of an existing Government.

Is it because the patriot Cubans, following the example of our Revolutionary fathers, have revolted against the mother country—a country with which we happen to be at peace—for the purpose of establishing a government of their own? Surely we could not justify inaction on account of such a reason. Is it because of any supposed failure of the Cubans to maintain a *de facto* government? Such an allegation cannot be maintained, or a moment before the facts in the case. The boasted prowess and chivalry of the haughty Spaniard, with powerful armies and navies, equipped with all the modern improvements for the rapid destruction of human life, would not be very highly complimented by being told that year after year for more than half a decade an "unorganized mob" had been able, under the most untoward circumstances, to fully sustain itself against the most vigorous efforts to crush it out, being stronger to-day than when the struggling commenced. Certainly the facts shows a government *de facto* against which the Spanish forces have proven wholly unable to make headway—a government having its foundation deep down in the hearts of an honest people, determined to sustain themselves or, like martyrs to principle, yield only with their lives a struggle for independence.

Is it because somebody fears our commerce would suffer from complication with Spain should Congress adopt a resolution of recognition? In the opinion of the undersigned, by no act of Congress could the commerce of this country be so materially assisted.

Is it because republicanism in Spain would be endangered thereby? A more fallacious idea could not be presented. In no way can we more effectually assist our republican friends in Spain than by helping their brethren to independence on the island of Cuba. The triumph of republicanism in Cuba will insure the complete triumph of republicanism in Spain.

J. P. Root.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.

There is something wonderful in figures; and numbers, when calculated, startle us by their immensity. We talk of millions and billions with little thought of the vastness of the sums we name. The lips may utter the words glibly, but the understanding fails to grasp their real significance. Take our own national debt as an illustration. Everybody knows it is large, but few have ever stopped to consider its appalling magnitude. A few calculations will not, we trust, be uninteresting to our readers:

Let us suppose that the national debt is, in round numbers, $2,500,000,000. If an experienced cashier was to commence counting this, at the rate of three silver dollars per second, and work diligently eight hours per day, 300 days in the year, it would take him about one hundred years to complete the count.

If the silver dollars were placed side by side, touching each other, they would reach nearly three times round the world; they would pave a highway the width of Chicago's streets more than 200 miles in length.

If each silver piece be estimated at one ounce in weight, and the money loaded into carts containing one ton each, and driven one before the other, each horse and cart occupying two rods, the procession would extend five hundred miles.

Or consider that only about 1,000,000,000 minutes have elapsed since the birth of Christ, and that if one dollar had been put away each minute, day and night, since that event, the accumulation would amount to but little more than one-third of the debt this nation now owes. If this calculation was applied to England or France, whose national debt is nearly twice as large as ours, the result would be still more startling.

A gentleman of Louisville has a dog—a pointer. The dog ran up the steps of a house and refused to come down. His master followed, and found "A. Partridge" on the doorplate. This illustrates the force of instinct.

SENATOR PINCHBACK.

It is not our desire to bring into question the motives of the United States Senate in refusing to admit the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the seat which he is entitled to, but the circumstances under which he has been denied such admission savors so much of the peculiar manner in which the claims of the colored people generally are considered, that we cannot satisfy ourselves that their action has been entirely unbiassed. The recognition by the proper branch of the Government of the status of the State of Louisiana, it appears, has definitely settled the matter as to its official position. The various officers elected at the time of the election of the Legislature which placed Senator Pinchback before the Senate, as a candidate for admission, have had whatever recognition may have been essential to the proper exercise of their functions, and the Legislature itself occupies no questionable position. Under these circumstances, to the colored people, the continued opposition to the admission of the colored Senator, has a peculiarly unfavorable appearance. The desire of Congress to secure as pure an atmosphere, morally, as possible, can have no opposition from a colored source; but that the fact that the previous habits of the colored applicant have been so completely misrepresented as to cause this unseeming delay. When in other cases has such a course been taken when a member presents himself with credentials from the proper source. We cannot but have many serious doubts that there are other matters at the bottom. We may have occasion to refer to this matter again, but in the meantime we hope that one of the reasons of the opposition to the Senator's admission, is, not that he will insist upon having a word in matters pertaining to the interests of the colored people, instead of being a mere cypher.—American Aspirant.

SELFISHNESS.

Live for some purpose in the world. Always act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so you shall be missed with sorrow when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in such a selfish manner that they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind them scarcely any traces of their existence, and are forgotten almost as though they had never been. They are, while they live, like some pebble lying unobserved among a million on the shore; and when they die they are like that same pebble thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks, and is forgotten, without being missed from the beach. They are neither regretted by the rich, wanted by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the better for their life? Whose tears have they dried up? Whose wants supplied? Whose misery have they healed? Who would unbar the gate of life to readmit them to existence? or what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile? Wretched, unproductive mode of existence! Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh; a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub.

A St. Johnsville man, on his dying bed, remembered that his wife was smoking some hams, and he said: "Now, Henrietta, don't go snuffing around and forget those hams."

Another Yankee wants the government to pay him handsomly for a process he has invented for making it rain wherever and whenever he pleases.

☞ The following from the *Madison Journal* speaks for itself:

The want of confidence which has existed between the white and colored citizens of Louisiana is not chargeable to any considerable portion of either race. It is the effect and pre-determined result of the conduct and teachings of a set of political adventurers, mostly white, claiming affiliation with both political parties, ready and waiting to betray either whenever a gainful opportunity should arise. The Southern demagogue denounced and persecuted the Northern man *because* he was a Northern man. The Northern demagogue taught the colored man that because the white people of the South had been slave-holders, every Southern man was unworthy their trust and confidence, and that he would certainly reduce him to slavery if he gave him any political support. The only use that these adventurers of either party had for the colored man was to get his vote. To further their own ends they would occasionally make use of him by nominating him to some small office, but never once did they permit him to aspire to the lucrative positions. He was too ignorant; he was not qualified. He was qualified to work and to vote, and after a while he would be educated up to the right standard. In the meantime he could govern the country, through *them*, his appointed agents, and get their mule and forty acres of land. The colored man never had any confidence in the Southern demagogue, and he has found out at last that the Northern one is just as unworthy as he knew the other to be. He has got to thinking a little, and has about come to the conclusion that if he has not quite as much education as his would-be leaders, he is qualified to manage affairs as well as they have been managed, and he knows he can do it as honestly. If he does not give his full confidence to his fellow-citizens of the white race, it will not be *because* they are Southern or Northern men. He will no longer be so credulous as to accept as pure gospel everything that falls from the lips that make proclamation of their "four years' fighting" for the freedom of the black man. He begins to suspect that their fighting did not result in much bloodshed, and that there was some other inducement for it than the freedom of the slave. He has got sense enough to know, if he is ignorant, that a Southern Union man who says that he was a Union man because he desired the liberation of the slaves, is a liar. He begins to believe that all Southern men do not wish to remand him to the condition of slavery, and he knows they have not the power, if they had the wish; so the principle staple of the Northern demagogue has lost its value.

Our old citizens have discovered that a Northern man is not necessarily a bad citizen, and that the black man has exhibited some capacity for citizenship, and for public business. There is not a white man in Madison parish, of any political party, who will not admit, and without any disparagement to former incumbents, that the offices of Clerk and Recorder, now administered by colored men, are as well managed as they ever were. It will no longer be accepted that *because* a man is black he is unfit to hold an office, any more than it will that he ought to have it because he is black, or because he is a Southern or Northern man. As it was at the birth of the Republican party, the first question in regard to candidates will be, "*Is he honest?*" In the present condition of affairs in Louisiana that virtue will cover a multitude of what might be considered defects under more favorable circumstances.

It is a gratifying circumstance, and bodes well for the peace and prosperity of the State, that the jealousy which did exist between Northern and Southern men is done away with. The people have discovered that rascality and corruption are not confined to either. Some of the old citizens of the State, whenever an opportunity has presented itself, have shown as much avidity for the *stealings* and *plunder* as the most voracious of those whom they have denominated *carpet-baggers*. There are corrupt men in both classes, and there is honesty and capacity in both. Many of our most faithful and honored public servants are Northern men who have become citizens since the war, and many of the most rapacious of our public plunderers were citizens before the war. The masses of the people will continue their confidence in the former class, but they will no longer trust the latter; and the Northern and Southern men will hereafter act in harmony according to their sympathies with either.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the parish of Carroll, (says the *Madison Journal*,) the following resolutions were adopted. They have the right sound, and we are of opinion that our brethren in Carroll mean exactly what they say. We commend their sentiments to the Republicans of Madison:

WHEREAS, With the organization of this the Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of the parish of Carroll, we have reorganized our party for the campaign of 1874, which we hope and expect to make successful, therefore, first endorsing and approving our National and State Administration of which their Excellencies, Ulysses S. Grant and William Pitt Kellogg are chief, we do hereby adopt the following resolutions as a platform of principles which shall guide and direct us in the approaching political struggle in our State and parish:

1st. Be it resolved, That we do hereby renew our fealty to the great Republican party of the Nation and re-adopt those noble principles and doctrines which have given it so brilliant a past, and which will, if attended to, and honestly carried out, make for it a most glorious future, to wit: FREE AND EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL MEN UNDER THE LAW.

Resolved further, That while we shall labor hard and earnestly for the success of our party in the approaching election, we do hereby pledge ourselves to the whole people of our parish that we will endeavor to make THAT SUCCESS an honest one, and we here declare that the Republican party of the parish of Carroll shall not be an engine of oppression to any of its citizens; and we will not because one is a Republican shield or protect any official from their just indignation, who violates the law and takes advantage of their position to enrich themselves at their expense—in a word, we will endeavor to wipe out corruption in our party, whether it be in high places or low, and will so far as we are able to do so, drop off and cast aside the putrid sores which have to some extent brought odium upon it, that it may again be the pure and noble party which elevated the great and good Abraham Lincoln to the chief magistracy of the nation and gave life and strength to those god-like principles which gave it birth.

Resolved further, That we will earnestly strive to build up the languishing interests of our parish, will denounce rings and jobs, encourage industry, reduce taxation and if possible bring our parish to that sound and strong financial condition which is claimed by our opponents to have existed before it came into Republican hands; and we cordially invite all the good people of our parish to assist us in the good work which we feel we will this day inaugurate.

Lastly, but not least,

Resolved, That the Republican party SHALL LIVE AND FLOURISH AND RULE in our parish, but it must live in purity, flourish in nobleness, and will unite a generous hand and Christian heart.

A California editor says he can stand it to hear tourists from the Atlantic seaboard, who come out to the Pacific coast, talking about "San Joeyquinn," "San Josey," "Stanislouse," and the like, but when they begin asking questions about "Mount Shyster" he wants to be off.

A little boy fell asleep in one of the Troy churches, on Sunday evening, and created quite a sensation by rolling off the seat and calling out, "Knuckle down, fight."

THE BOOK CANVASSER.

About eight years ago, while at dinner with my family, I was informed that thar was a gentlemun in the parlor who must see me imegiately on very important biziness.

Hastening from the table I found my self in the presence of a plainly dressed, but very nervous man, who informed me that he was canvassing mi district for the sale of Dr. Erastus Spignot's new work entitled the "Normal Circulashun ov the Blood."

I at once informed the man that I did not want the work.

He then began a long account ov its value and importanse to every human being, when i broke in upon his eloquence by repeating "that I did not want the book."

He continued bi telling me that no library would be komplete without it. Again I deklared in the most postiff terms "that i did not want the book."

At this point the stranger seated himself in a chair, and deliberately drew the book in question out ov his satchel, informed me that no gentleman to whom he had offered it had failed to subscribe.

Growing desperate i deklared in the most emfatik tone "that i would not hev the book at any price."

Rising from his chair he took oph his overcoat, and, throwing it carelessly on the sofa, struck an attitude, and for ten minutes gave the most glowing akount ov the circulashun ov the anatomy ov man that i ever listened to.

I once more assured him, in a beseeching manner, "that i did not want the book."

Seating himself again in the chair, and wiping the drops ov perspirashun from his brow, he went back to the days ov Adam and Eve, and for an hour talked ez no man ever talked before on the various diseases the human sistem was subjekt to, closing with a vivid recital ov the circulashun of the blood.

Again i insisted upon it that the book would be ov no use to me and that i would not hev it.

Springing from his seat with his book in his hand, and his eyes flashing fire, and his whole manner intense, he began to sho me its kontents, commencing at the title page.

I saw at last that it was wuss than madness to resist any longer, so i subskribed for the book, consoling miself with the reflecshun that if ever i had a book to sell miself i would hev it sold by subskripshun.

The more i think ov it, i am so delited with the pious energy and long suffering ov the book canvasser, that i wouldn't sell a book any other way.

He is a man whom yu kant eskape any more than yu kan your own shaddow' he follows his victim like a ghost and hangs around him grinning like an undertaker.

The only way tu git rid ov him is tu subskribe at once, and let him go for the next phellow.

The shaving-sope man, and the life insurance agent are very good in their way, but they don't kompare with the book-canvasser for lively work any more than the pensive cock-roch doz to the red-hot muskeeto.

They steal on yu like a kat on a mouse when yu aint looking for 'em, and, like the fly in the spider's web, the more yu try tu get out the further yu git in.

I love the book-canvesser now, hiz words are like hunny in the comb, and his logick is like sweet ile, and tho' he may sell me a book i don't want, and wont hev, there is real phun in the way he dus it.

I subskribe now, at least once a year, for some kind of a book, that I never look into, with a title to it az long az the tail ov a kat, just bekause the book-canvasser iz so polite and so utterly impossible tu git rid ov.—Josh Billings.

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of June next.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melpomene and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7½ o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glauden, President, A. Frilot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Pulnam, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lonabare, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cades between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Maloney, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President H. McCray, Secretary.
tary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets, T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The *Bulletin*, the irrepressible organ of the irropressible and impracticable Democracy, wages an unceasing war against the education and elevation of our race. If need be, in the *Bulletin* programme, this object is so desirable as to offset and justify the destruction of the whole system of public schools in Louisiana. Our contemporary, with remarkable gusto, goes for our worthy State Superintendent, and any dereliction in duty, on the part of any officer connected with the schools, past or present, however distant and inconsequential the connection of said dereliction may be with the present school administration, becomes an exceedingly toothsome morsel to the gourmand who writes up the school question for our contemporary. For lack of space, for a more elaborate notice, and especially for lack of dignity and value in its late criticism upon the public schools—we publish as a sufficient answer thereto, the short, terse reply found in the *Republican* of Wednesday last:

SUPERINTENDENT BROWN AND THE BULLETIN.—We have been greatly mystified by reading in the *Bulletin* what is evidently intended as a sharp critique upon Superintendent Brown's admirable annual report. We are in the dark in two very important respects in connection with the elaborate essay referred to. In the first place, we are unable to say, after carefull reading the somewhat dull production over three or four times, what the writer was trying to show or establish and we are puzzled beyond measure when we attempt to find out whether he succeeded or not. The thing which so mystifies us, however, has rather excited some of our friends, several of whom have sent us elaborate rolls of manuscript, some of which is of a decidedly demolishing character.

Now, we assure these good gentlemen that there is not the slightist occasion for their becoming ruffled. Such innocent, milk and water effusions as graced a column and a half of our young contemporary's space on Sunday doubtless does the writer a great deal of good and Mr. Brown no harm whatever. There is therefore, no earthly reason why such harmless fellows should not be permitted to enjoy themselves in their own way.

When, however, the enemies of free public education can show, or even will allege, that Superintendent Brown has not done more efficient work in the cause than all of his predecessors put together, then the *Republican* will come to the fore with some remarks. As long however, as their efforts are limited to schoolboy attempts to analyze what they doubtless do not understand we dismiss them with some little gratification at the evidence afforded that they are not in more serious mischief.

WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

The Republican party is dominant in the National Government and in a majority of the State Governments, including Louisiana. If, therefore, acknowledgedly Republican measures are not passed, the failure indicates, either the presence of grave *conflict* of opinion lately originating; *infidelity* to the public interest, or *apprehension* and *doubt* as to the best policy to be persued by the Republicans, in furtherance of the public good, and in preparation for the approaching campaign of 1876. The facts will show the presence, to an appreciable extent, of all these causes of delay and hesitancy. The party in Congress is seriously divided in its counsels on the financial question, that so distracts the country and is so vital to quiet and assured growth. The Finance Bill, passed by the Congress and representing the views of a majority of the Republicans therein, was somewhat unexpectedly vetoed by the President. A new currency bill, the result of patient conference and much labor and supposed to accord with the views of President Grant, appears now, if it should pass, to be also destined to defeat by a veto. Much confusion and bitterness exist, and both will be increased by the non-action of Congress in the passage of a currency bill, or by its passage and subsequent defeat by the Executive. Again the Civil Rights Bill, the legacy left by the great Senator of Massachusetts to his compeers, and a measure of justice to us and of peace to the whole country, though passed by the Senate, by the fault of certain nominal Republicans, halts and lingers in the House. Dilatory moves may compass its delay, if not its defeat, and it too, is threatened, on the authority of the quidnuncs, with a veto, even if it should pass. Again, the Louisiana case, novel, grave, and affecting the political rights of a whole State and involving its peace and prosperity, is by an ill-advised policy of non-action, miss-called "masterly inactivity," still in abeyance and unsettled. The State Government is practically and forcibly recognized and sustained, and all the white Federal Congressmen seated; but the colored Senator, with a larger constituency than all combined, is for some unrevealed reason, still unrecognized, and the political issue, involved, undetermined. Under the ostensible plea that the Senate could not safely establish the precedent involved in the prompt seating, *prima facie*, of Governor Pinchback, a more damaging precedent has been set up—in that the President is forced and authorized by Congress to sustain a government, the legal status of which, the same Congress is afraid to determine, by seating the Senator elect thereof; and the result is, we fear, that the men, who have given the present complexion to the Louisiana question, have made a case full of trouble to the party and to the country, and that will return to vex its authors when they least expect it. If we turn to the elections lately held in some six or eight States, we find that division or the same causes, that obtain and disturb the National Counsels, have produced defeat and disaster. Our own State, while presenting hopeful elements for the future, in the plainly manifested purpose of the people, to rid themselves of the mastership of the ring demagogues, who have heretofore in too many instances usurped their prerogatives and outraged their rights, shows the presence of dissatisfaction to such an extent, as to demand vigilance, prudence, forbearance and firmness, on the part of every lover of his country and of Republicanism.

This review of the field of National and State politics leads us to a conclusion, not sanguine but still hopeful; and crediting all the elements of danger that exist, with the full strength to which they are entitled, not only is the country safe, if remitted to the custodianship of the honest masses who constitute its glory and its strength; but the Republican party, if true to its pronounced principles and declared programme, has many years of vigorous life yet in store, and may conduct the nation to yet greater progress and attainments.

POLITICAL MADNESS.

New Orleans is a cosmopolitan city, with the catholicity of spirit that always, more or less, predominates when there is a large intermingling, in the resident population, of different nationalities and races. This Catholic temper has expressed itself by the recognition in our midst of the civil and public rights of the colored race more fully than has been done in any other Southern city. So much we can say to the credit of the healthy-minded white men of Louisiana; but there is still a class, in our city and State, of morbid, prejudiced and bitter Caucassians, who, so far from giving any appreciative recognition of the growth of the colored citizen in intelligence, virtue and wealth, witness any manly and respectful assertion of his legal rights with apprehension, and denounce him on all occasions as an aggressive, vulgar, unimprovable and irreclaimable barbarian—fit for the serfdom of the more favored white, and justly to be held, for the convenience of these white demagogues, under all the aggravated and terrible disabilities, springing from his previously enforced and cruel bondage. They cannot see in the law, that provides for the comfort, accommodation and convenience of our people, in public places, institutions and means of transit, upon the same terms as is provided for the white man, anything equitable. Any advance in this direction—though the law contemplates no violation of the sanctities of either personal or social rights, and progress, if healthy and permanent, must proceed on the most sacred recognition thereof—is contemplated as a sacrilege against the imprescriptable rights of the white race, and as involving necessarily the question of social equality between the races. A part from the absolute untruthfulness of the assumption, it seems never to have occurred to this class of prejudiced white men, that no honest and healthy-minded colored citizen feels that it is a special favor to be recognized socially by the white more than by his own class. Yet, such is the case, and it is exceptional and rare, that the colored citizen, who acts honorably, appreciates his rights and respects himself, would feel any disposition to court association in any of the domestic or private relations of life, with the white man, unless solicited and invited thereto. Nevertheless, so bitter is the prejudice and so gross the ignorance out of which it springs on this subject, that the self-proclaimed leaders, in Louisiana and throughout the South of the proscriptionists, have raised the cry: "The negro is about to invade the sanctities of the fireside and home; success and salvation for the white can only come by organizing parties strictly on the basis of color and race, and we invite the issue, if a war of races should be the result, rather than yield our cherished traditions and forego our ancient prejudices."

We reply, to this unreasoning and uncharitable outcry, that the charge of *aggression* on our part against any right, public or private, of the white man is false; the *antagonisms* supposed to exist between us and them imaginary; the *issue* sought to be made in this outcry, in the vain effort to satisfy the malice of the vindictive, or the selfishness of the partisan unreal and a fraud, and the conflict, waged under such a semblance, a broad farce, if it were not so wicked in its purpose and possibly so damaging in its results. The New York *Herald*, the foremost journal of the land, in foresight, force, and influence, comprehends the question, and in a late issue, taking advantage of the utterance of the Raleigh *Crescent*, rebukes this spirit of madness. The *Herald* says:

"The Raleigh *Crescent* closes an angry article on the Civil Rights bill as passed by the Senate in this manner:

We shall insist on the immediate repeal of our laws providing for common schools whenever the Legislature assembles. Verily the republican party has much to answer for. It has turned over the South as far as practicable to a horde of thieves and rascals, and now forces us to abolish public schools! Let the white men of North Carolina who have heretofore co-operated with that party decide now whether they can sustain such an outrage. Will they accept negroism, or will they go with us for the protection of the white race and advocate no public schools rather than mixed schools?

We can understand the provocation under which sentiments of this kind are expressed. But these are not the sentiments which can lead to the *Crescent* but by all who wish well to the oppressed South. There is no such issue as "negroism" and the "protection of the white race," and whoever inspires it does harm to negro and white alike. Reconstruction in the South must come when the good men of both races understand that they have a common interest in the peace of the community, the honesty of administration and the rescue of the Commonwealths of the South from the fearful state into which they have fallen. The contest is not between races, but between honesty and dishonesty—between patriotism and crime."

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The telegraph despatches from Washington of June 10th, last, give the following account of the action of the House of Representatives, on the case of the contested election of Sheridan vs. Pinchback:

THE HOUSE.—The votes on the Louisiana election case were as follows:

1. That Pinchback is entitled to the seat *prima facie*. Lost without division.
2. That Sheridan was elected. Lost by a vote of 71 to 145.
3. That Pinchback was not elected. Lost, vote 94 to 121.
4. That the testimony does not show that either was elected, and that they may take further testimony; carried without division.

The despatches mean, if they correctly represent the action of Congress, that:

First—Out of 216 votes cast, only 71 members believed that Gen. Sheridan was elected.

Second—Out of 215 votes cast, only 90 members believed that Gov. Pinchback was *not* elected.

Third—The majority of a Republican Congress, who had previously seated Messrs. Sheldon, Sypher, (white), on the *prima facie* ground, though returned by the same board with Gov. Pinchback, and though their seats were contested, as was his, now declare that Gov. Pinchback is not entitled *prima facie* to his seat.

Fourth—A majority vote to take further testimony before they can determine a question which they have already determined in other and similar cases, and which they have had under consideration for two years. The New Orleans *Republican*, of Wednesday, says, relative to this equivocal and enigmatical action of the Congress upon the case of Gov. Pinchback;

MORE TESTIMONY WANTED.—The House of Representatives has imposed a most unpleasant duty upon Messrs, Pinchback and Sheridan. The resolution that was finally passed declares that the evidence before the House does not show that either was elected. This is equivalent to a demand upon the contestants for more testimony. When we consider that in all probability every fact which it was possible to obtain has been marshaled on one side or the other, this demand for more will seem to be a little burdensome. As everything connected with the election in this State has been published and republished in every leading paper in the country, a Congressman of average intelligence ought not to set up a plea of ignorance nearly two years after the event. It looks as though there has been a pretty square case of dodging.

We do not know what latent wisdom may underlie this procedure; nor what purposes of patriotism, unselfishness and equity may be supposed to vindicate this hard-to-be-understood and questionable treatment of the colored leader and his Louisiana constituencies; but to our unsophisticated judgments we can see neither sense, manliness or fairness in the discrimination made in this case, against our acknowledged and tried leader, Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, but as we have done heretofore we can continue to do still—wait—wait for developments and abide our time, with the full conviction that the right must and shall ultimately prevail.

THE MERCHANT PRINCE.—A. T. Stewart does a business of forty millions a year, and yet he is one among the largest advertisers in New York. Out this way when a merchant secures a pretty heavy run of custom he concludes he can do without advertising, but, A. T. Steward never does; he still wants more customers and he advertises for them. He believes with Barnum, that there is nothing like printers' ink in building up a business, and sustaining it after it has been built up. When we hear of a merchant who has as much business as he can do and don't want to advertise for more, wonder what A. T. Stewart would think of him.

SENATOR O. P. MORTON.

The United States Senate may be considered the best type of the representative national intellect. In its members—even in these supposed to be degenerate days of the Republic, and this common-place time—marked by such growth in the masses as to bring them so near abreast, in political intelligence, with their leaders, as very much to abridge the old fashioned, and exaggerated popular estimate of great men—may still be found examples of eloquence, philosophy, integrity and statesmanship, that would do no dishonor to the fathers of the Republic and that are fully even with the rapid growth of our great nation. Among the noted men of the Federal Senate is Senator Morton, of Indiana. A man of comprehensive intellect, iron will, great personal integrity, love of country, that takes in every member of our glorious Union of States, and every citizen without respect to race—he is admirably fitted for the leadership of his party, and is conceded, probably more than any other one Senator, to possess the full powers and qualities of statesmanship. His purpose, to compass the right, when his mind has once reached its conclusions, is so tenacious and aggressive, as to assume the character of sternness, and he is not, therefore, always able to inspire love; but with the possession of a large share of the kindly feelings among his intimates, he never fails to demand and secure respect from both friend and foe. In a political contest, in which every power is taxed to make a successful advance, the political soldier finds great assurance in such leadership, and when the furious onslaught is made upon his principles and rights, there is great comfort to know that Morton is in the van. We have watched the Senator from Indiana with more than ordinary interest in the trial of the grave questions that have come before the Senate at its present session. Whether discussing the difficult question of finance, or adequate measures of public transit for the teaming millions and overflowing wealth of the country, or the sanctity and protection of the rights of our race, or the grave duties of the government, growing out of the reconstruction policy rendered necessary by the ruptured relations of the State—on each occasion you will find him equal to the exigencies of the hour, and by thoughtful, sober suggestions, furnishing the counsel needed, and in brave, cherry, hopeful words spurring the people to the line of action to be followed. We have not found him wanting on any important occasion. The work done, in the past, demands grateful remembrance by us and by the nation, and we shall not despond of the Republic while he shall give his counsel and his strength in her behalf. We have been led to these reflections by personal observation of the patient, earnest and laborious effort made by this honorable Senator to serve the country—an effort rendered difficult by his great physical suffering, yet cheerfully and persistently made.

WHAT ALCOHOL WILL DO.—It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees mortgage his farm, and sow his field with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of the windows and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and the polish from his manners, subdue his reason, abuse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as the farmer; for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respector of persons.

An exchange says: "Go to West Point in June, Saratoga in July, Long Branch in August, Newport in September, and to Schooley's Mountain and Delaware Water Gap in either or all of these months."

"Inflating the truth" is the latest synonym for "lying."

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The case of the Senator elect from Louisiana, will be brought up for action as soon as the Carpenter bill is disposed off. Should this bill be laid upon the table, as it is generally conceded that it will be, the Senate certainly will not stultify itself, by longer neglecting to accord Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback the seat in the Senate to which he is justly entitled. This course strikes us as the only one that could be taken. For it cannot be held that a legislature which is competent to pass upon the votes that elected the Governor, and a Leiutenant Governor; of Louisiana, and made laws involving life and property, to the extent of millions of dollars; as in the law funding the debt of Louisiana, and to propose amendments to the constitution which the people are compelled to act upon, that such a legislature is incompetent to elect a United States Senator—a duty which the Constitution of the United States imposes upon the Legislatures of the several States of the Union. Of course if Congress declares that the Government of Louisiana, as at present constituted is an illegal one, Senator elect Pinchback, will necessarily have to share the fate of the rest of the officials of that Government. But Congress makes no such declaration, nor does it seem disposed to do anything of the sort. In view of this the colored people of the country, are constrained to consider the neglect to deal justly by Gov. Pinchback, an exhibition of color phobia which they had hoped no longer held sway, in the Senate of the United States.

Our race needs representatives in the Senate, and the courage, manliness and ability of Senator-elect Pinchback, are the qualities which make it desirable for our people that he should benefit by the logical sequence of the recognition of the present Louisiana government.—New National Era.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES SHOW.

It will be recollected that some time ago the Southern Claims Commission, in pursuance of authority from Congress, recommended the purchase of a large amount of rebel archives which were then in the possession of a person in Canada and that finally these archives were purchased for seventy-five thousand dollars. It appears now that these papers and documents are to prove of incalculable benefit in making up the truthful history of the late rebellion, and, to place them in historic, authentic form, it only requires a true historian—an American Macaulay, possibly—who shall have free access to the proper departments, to give to the public the substance of the valuable documents. Just at this moment there is a subject of vast importance to be considered by Congress, in which, to obtain intelligent action, the publicity of the rebel archives would aid materially. The Geneva award had been attacked in England by leading statesmen, apparently differing from the then dominant party in Great Britain, upon the ground, as alleged, that great injustice had been done the English government in the arbitration. No clear statement of the facts on which this position was based has been published. It now appears from the rebel archives the correspondence of Mason, Slidell, and other representatives of the Southern confederation, that the British government was absolutely opposed to any countenance or recognition of the movement to dissolve the union; that Mason tried in vain for over a year to get an audience with the then premier of England for the purpose of presenting his case and demanding recognition of belligerent rights; and that he left London in disgust and repaired to Paris to confer with Slidell. There they met with more encouragement, it seems, and found in the late Emperor Napoleon a warm sympathizer. Napoleon was willing to give all the aid that could, under the circumstances, be expected of France. What took place between Napoleon, Mason, and Slidell will probably be disclosed in the further discussion of the Geneva award, when the bill making the distribution of the money comes up in the House of Representatives.

At a recent meeting of a society composed of men from the Emerald Isle a member made the following motion: "Mr. President, I move yees that we whitewash the ceilen' green in hornor of the owld flag."

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Not long ago Captain General Concha issued an order levying an income tax of ten per cent. upon the commission merchants of Havana. The result is that exporting merchants have since then been compelled to increase the prices of goods shipped by them to the United States. "Their plan," writes a recent correspondent, "is exceedingly simple; it takes no money out of their pockets, or of the pockets of the middle-men of the island, but is, in fact, an indirect tax upon the people of the United States. In other words, the income tax levied by the Captain General upon an especial industry is in reality a tax upon the consumers of Cuban products in the United States."

No man who has a spark of American pride in his soul will hesitate to denounce this imposition as unjust, unwarranted, and cruel. It is, nevertheless, of a piece with the financial policy of the Spanish authorities as regards the commercial relations of the United States with Cuba. To-day American flour shipped from American ports via Spain to Cuba in Spanish bottoms, can be sold cheaper in Cuban markets than that which is shipped direct from this country to Cuban ports. In fact, the customs regulations of the island, as prescribed by the Captain General and the Madrid authorities, are intended to destroy all equity of commerce between this country and Cuba and to compel the customers of Cuba in the United States to pay an invidious and onerous tax. The tax is invidious because the same regulations do not apply to the commerce of other governments. For instance, Great Britain has advantages of this kind which enables the cotton manufacturer of that country to undersell American cotton goods in the Cuban markets. Great Britain also has a proposition pending to seize the customs revenues of the island as security for the payment of a Spanish loan negotiated in London not long ago, the interest upon which is now in default, and the remark is often made that if the island of Cuba was located at the mouth of the Thames as it virtually is at the mouth of the Mississippi, the English Government would not hesitate to assume even greater authority over its customs affairs than it now receives as the reward of its diplomatic shrewdness. In plainer terms, the English Government, remote as it is from the island really has more power, and is consequently enabled to reap greater commercial advantages from the trade with Cuba than this country does although we are the nearer neighbor.

The natural remedy for all this, the way to remove the invidious distinction against the United States, and to secure something like reciprocal relations, would be to protest against the odious income tax to which we have made allusion but the trouble is that the selfish policy of the Spaniards, together with their arrogant conceit, would induce them to ignore any such protest, and if any one should be offered the result would be an interminable diplomatic correspondence. With any other treaty-making power this natural method of procedure might be available; but we have had too many promises from Spain which remain unkept to-day, and we have had too many causes of complaint on account of delays of a diplomatic kind. We are therefore compelled as a matter of justice to ourselves, and for the purpose of protecting our own interest, to look on the Cuban insurgents, our natural allies, for friendly and reciprocal terms. They have proved by six long years of war that they do not intend to be Spaniards, or to be ruled by Spaniards, and although the Spanish Government has expended $100,000,000 of money and the lives of 100,000 soldiers in the effort to subjugate them they still stand ready to offer us not only equal chances with the rest of the world, but the abolition of slavery and the successful assertion of the American idea of freedom throughout the entire continent.

What age do skippers like to reach?—Anchorage.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Pittsburg furnishes 68 per cent, of the steel manufactured in the United States.

The planters in Putnam county, Florida, have almost entirely abandoned the cultivation of sea island cotton, and are trying their hand this year on the short staple. They have not made the change any too soon, for, according to the Palatka Herald, the black seed cotton has proved disastrous to the planter in every instance.

The value of the fruit crop of California last year may be estimated in round numbers at two millions of dollars. From the tenor of the reports from all portions of the State the fruit crop of 1874 will exceed that of last year by about 50 per cent., and as the largely increased demand for packing will keep up the price, its value may be estimated fairly at three million dollars.

The Journal of Chemistry thinks that the potato is deteriorating, and that a person should be detailed by Congress to go to South America and select specimens from the healthiest wild potato vines, bring them by good cultivation to a proper degree of perfection in their native habitat, then import them to this country, so that American agriculturists may obtain seedlings of original health and vigor of constitution.

The Mobile Register says that the day for successful cotton planting on the low lands of the South is past. The present generation follows the culture as a desperate resource and under the influence of previous habit. The future cultivation of the staple will be done by small farmers, and as an incident rather than as a principal business otherwise cotton growing will prove a delusive pursuit.

The Technologist enters into a discussion of the possibility of employing electricity as a motor, and arrives at the conclusion that when electricity can be produced as cheaply as steam, the application in question will be feasible. For certain purposes, however, electricity can never be supplanted or driven from the position it has attained, as for example in the operation of telegraphing, or in any operation where it is desired to transmit power or motion to a distance without serious loss.

An advertisement is published by the Commissioner of Fisheries of Canada, offering for lease the salmon lakes and rivers of the Dominion of Canada, licenses to be issued for the season, or leases for five years, as may be agreed with each applicant. The minimum prices that will be considered for the waters are mentioned, and they will be adjudged to the highest bidder above these prices who will furnish the necessary guarantees. The preservation of the stream and its protection against unauthorized fishing form a portion of the condition of the lease. The highest minimum mentioned is $500, while some of the streams are rate as low as $20. Application is to be made to Mr. William F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

The experiment of reanimating a corpse was tried lately in New Orleans; and for a time succeeded admirably; but the sanguine hopes of the experimentalists were finally doomed to disappointment. The case was this: A child had fallen from a gallery of some height, and death from concussion of the brain was the result. Dr. Ewing, a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, with the consent of the aunt, undertook to resuscitate and restore life to the body. The only instruments used were a Leyden battery, the conductors of which were connected with the body just above the ribs, and a pipe, supplied with air from a common bellows. This pipe was inserted in the child's mouth, and by its means artificial respiration was induced and kept up. The heart had, with the assistance of the battery, resumed its function and seemed to work with unusual force. A pin inserted in the skin seemed to give pain to the child, and a strong charge of electricity caused the corpse to sit up, and the pain was evidently intense. The next day the artificial life continued, but it was simply the animal life. No sign of soul or mind had been awakened. The experiment continued for two days longer, and on the night of the second day the assistant on watch, becoming exhausted, fell asleep, and when he awakened the action had ceased, and the corpse was indeed a corpse. The story, strange as it appears to be, comes well authenticated, and must at least have some truth in it.

SUBORDINATION OF WOMEN.

AN ANTI-WOMEN'S RIGHTS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

That woman has not competed with men in the active work of life was probably because, not having had the power, she had not the desire to do so, and because, having the capacity of functions which man has not, she has found her pleasure in performing them. It is not simply that man, being stronger in body than she is, has held her in subjection, and debarred her from careers of action which he was resolved to keep for himself; her maternal functions must always have rendered, and must continue to render, most of her activity domestic. There have been times enough in the history of the world, when the freedom which she has had, and the position which she has held in the estimation of men, would have enabled her to assert her claims to other functions, had she so willed it. The most earnest advocate of her rights to be something else than what she has hitherto been, would hardly argue that she has always been in the position of a slave kept in forcible subjection by the superior physical force of men. Assuredly, if she has been a slave, she has been a slave content with her bondage. But it may, perhaps, be said that in that lies the very pith of the matter—that she is not free, and does not care to be free; that she is a slave, and does not know or feel it. It may be alleged that she has lived for so many ages in the position of dependence, to which she was originally reduced by the superior muscular strength of man; has been so thoroughly imbued with inherited habits of submission, and overawed by the influence of customs never questioned, that she has not the desire for emancipation; that thus a moral bondage has been established, more effectual than an actual physical bondage.

It would be rash to assert that there is not some measure of truth in these arguments. Let any one who thinks otherwise reflect upon the degraded condition of women in Turkey, where habit is so ingrained in their nature, and custom so powerful over the mind, that they have neither thought nor desire to attain to a higher state, and "naught feel their foul disgrace;" a striking illustration how women may be demoralized and yet not know nor feel it, and an instructive lesson for those who are anxious to form a sound judgment upon the merits of the movement for promoting their higher education and the removal of the legal disabilities under which they labor. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the effects of the laws and usages of a country upon the habits of thought of those who, generation after generation have been born and bred, and have lived under them. But may we not fairly assert that it would be no less a mistake in an opposite direction to allow no weight to such an argument? Setting physiological considerations aside, it is not possible to suppose that the whole explanation of woman's position and character is that man, having in the beginning found her pleasing in his eyes and necessary to his enjoyment, took forcible possession of her, and has ever since kept her in bondage, without any other justification than the right of the strongest. Superiority of muscular strength, without superiority of any other kind, would not have done that any more than superiority of muscular strength has availed to give the lion or the elephant the possession of the earth. If it were not that woman's organization and functions found their fitting home in a position different from, if not subordinate to, that of men, she would not so long have kept that position. If she is to be judged by the same standard as men, and to make their aims her aims, we are certainly bound to say that she labors under an inferiority of constitution by a dispensation which their is no gain-saying. This is a matter of physiology, not a matter of sentiment.—Fortnightly Review.

SHAKESPEARE'S GHOST.—Not long since an English gentleman residing at Hong Kong dreamed two or three nights in succession that he met the ghost of Shakspeare near Statford-on-Avon, of whom he asked whether any of the manuscripts of the great dramatist's plays were still in existence; whereupon the ghost led the way into a forest, and then pointing to a spot near the roots of a large tree, said, "Dig," and vanished. The Hong-Kongressman hastened at once to England and to Stratford, where he found and identified the ghost's tree, and at once began to dig, which he continued to do day and night, until, at the depth of seven feet nine inches and a half, he found, wonderful as it may seem, that he had made a fool of himself.

The great difference between Byron and Burns in early youth was that one was a Harrow boy and the other was a plowboy.

The following extract from a San Francisco paper gives some information in regard to the terms of the acquisition of the Fiji Islands by Great Britian and the designs of the same country upon the Sandwich Islands: "It appears from a telegram received from Melbourne via London, that the proposal to transfer the government of the Fiji Islands to the British crown has been consummated. Thus, an important commercial station in the South Pacific comes into the possession of Great Britain, which it may be expected will be utilized in the promotion of British interests among the various groups of islands in the South Seas. Great Britain has adopted its Indian plan in pensioning off the native chiefs and rulers, and guaranteeing to them their landed inheritances. No doubt, beyond the loss of power, King Thokombau and his native chieftains will be pecuniarily better off under the new order of things, and may become gentlemen of elegant leisure. In New Zealand, where a similar policy was followed, the Maori chiefs are among the wealthiest men in the island, save and except those who have given themselves up to dissipation. It is said that Great Britain is looking with longing eyes northward of Fiji, and would not object to entering into possession of the Hawaiian Islands upon similar terms, if not impoded from that direction through fear of giving substantial ground for offence at Washington. But as it is the tendency of power to aggregate the same reasons which have led the British Government to assume the rule of the Fijis may and possibly will be used with respect to the other groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Nearly the whole of them are fertile, and offer the same inducements for the settlement as did the Fijis to the Australian colonists. The transition from a government with a native king as the nominal head, controlled by white adventurers, to a regular appanage of the British crown will be as easy and simple among the other groups, as it has been at Fiji. While the problem of a protectorate over the Navigator Islands or a treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii is pigeonholed at Washington, the American people may wake up some fine morning to find that Great Britain has secured a footing in all the islands of the Pacific."

CHARLES DICKENS.

The life of the late Charles Dickens teems with interest; his death gives a most solutary lesson to all who get their bread by the labor of their brains. An eminent medical writer gives a short summary of the various shocks to the system of Dickens, which naturally weakened him and predisposed his frame to affliction, and gives the most conclusive evidence that paralysis, which ended the great novelist's earthly career, was due almost exclusively to that very act of his life which drew admiring thousands to listen to the delineations in person of the leading characters of his published works. On leaving the platform after reading "Copperfield," so laborious, earnest and pathetic were the exertions made by Dickens, his whole soul being thrown into the work, that the pulsations of the heart numbered 96, being 24 in excess of the ordinary pulse, 72; after "Marigold," 99; "Sikes and Narcy," 118; "Oliver Twist," 124. Thus, while his audiences were rejoicing over talented histrionic display, the efforts of the reader were driving nails into his coffin, breaking down the delicate wall of the nervous system of the brain, flooding that great organ with an inundation of fluid, which doomed the birthplace of Pickwick and a host of other interesting characters of English fictitious history.

A lady's cheek is described as the poetical abode of the rose, but we are not told what kind of rose. When an ardent lover steals a kiss, we suppose it is "a cabbage-rose

"Papa, are you growing taller all the time?" "No my child; why do you ask?" "Because the top of your head is poking up through your hair."

IN A BAD FIX.

A very good widow, who was looked upon by the congregation to which she belonged as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for little indulgences. She loved porter; and one day, just as she had received half a dozen bottles from the man who usually brought her the comfortable beverage, she saw two of the grave elders of the church approaching her door. She ran the man out of the back door and the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and while conversing with her sage friends pop went a cork. "Dear me!" exclaimed the good lady, "there goes the bed-cord; it snapped yesterday the same way. I must have another provided. In a few minutes pop went another, followed by the peculiar hiss of escaping liquor. The rope would not do again; but the good lady was not at a loss. "Dear me!" said she, "that black cat of mine must be at some mischief under there. Scat!" Another bottle popped off, and porter came stealing out from under the bed-curtain. "Oh, dear me!" she said, "I had forgotten; it is my yeast! Here, Prudence, come and take these bottles of yeast away.

The originator of metallic tips for children's shoes, who received $100 for his invention, has recently sold his interest in the re-issue of the patent for $90,000.

A SMART THING.—A mustard plaster.

THE CHILD OF THE SEA.—The harbor buoy.

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MASONIC.

A.·. Y.·. M.·.

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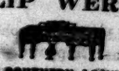

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Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union street.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—354 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D, Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5	Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6	Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7	Ninth Street Market
8	Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9	" Prytania and Ninth streets
12	" Magnolia and Washington streets
*13	" Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16	Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17	Corner Live Oak and First street
18	" Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19	" Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21	" St. Charles and First streets
23	" Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24	" Keller Market
25	Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26	" Jackson and Liberty streets
27	" Second and Dryades streets
29	" Market street and Levee
31	" Henderson street and Levee
32	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35	Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36	Second Precinct Police Station
37	Corner Race and Magazine street
38	" Melpomine and Camp streets
41	Horse Station, St. Charles street
42	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43	Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47	" Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51	Corner Constance and Erato streets
52	" Camp and St. Joseph streets
53	Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54	Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56	" Howard and Clio streets
57	" Magnolia and Erato streets
61	" Erato and Franklin streets
65	" Julia and Levee streets
*71	Foot of Julia stret
72	Corner Canal and Levee streets
73	" Magazine and Girod streets
*74	" Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81	" Canal and Camp streets
82	Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83	Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84	Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121	Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123	" Rampart and Poydras streets
*124	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125	Workhouse, Girod street
*126	Corner Common and Rochebiave streets
*127	Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141	Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142	Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145	Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146	Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151	Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152	Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*133	" Derbigny and Conti streets
214	" Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215	Police Station, Jackson Square
216	Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231	Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232	" Rampart and Barracks sts
234	Treme Market and Parish Prison
235	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236	Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241	Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242	Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243	Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252	House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253	Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312	Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313	Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314	" Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315	" " and Elysian Fields
316	" Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412	" Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413	" Love and Spain streets
*414	" Poet and Urquhart streets
415	" Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513	Cotton Press and Levee
514	Washington Market
*515	Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612	Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613	Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614	Poland street Car Station
*615	United States Barracks
*616	Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

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